

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:
T.T. London £s. 7/4d.
On Demand 2s. 7/3-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.60.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

July 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 94 94

July 25, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 85 72

7716 日七月初六

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917.

三月廿七日英語

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BITTER BATTLES ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

Germans Consistently Attacked at Many Points.

London, July 24.

A German official wireless message states:—There have been bitter fights in our favour on the whole Eastern Front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

The Russians twice vainly attacked on a wide front near Jacobstadt. Six Russian Divisions five times attacked to the south-west of Dvinak, and after tough hand-to-hand fighting the Russians withdrew with terrible losses.

Renewed Russian attacks failed on a wide front at Krevs, which we again hold.

Eight Russian Divisions attacked to the south of Smirgor, and only the remnants returned.

The strategical effect of our operations in East Galicia is becoming powerful. The enemy is retreating from the Northern Carpathian Front, and we are pressing forward on a front of 250 kilometres from the Sireh to the wooded Carpathians.

We have forced a crossing of the Sireh to the south of Tarnopol, and repulsed desperate Russian mass attacks near Trembowla.

We have advanced beyond Podhaje, Halicz and Bystyczka Solotwinka. The booty is not yet ascertained. Several Divisions report 3,000 prisoners each.

We have captured many heavy guns and railway trucks loaded with foodstuffs, proving the enemy's precipitate retreat. The Archduke Joseph's north wing has joined in the movement.

The Russo-Romanians attempted to advance on a wide sector between Tren's and Putna Valley, but they were driven back. Fresh fights have developed.

General von Mackensen broke down Russo-Romanian attacks along the Putna and the Sireh.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Traitors Again Denounced.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates are leaving no stone unturned to support the Government. They have issued a vigorous proclamation to the Army, denouncing traitors and pointing out that many who fled were mown down by German fire. Salvation lies with the Government. Yielding before the Germans means loss of land and freedom. There is only one way open, and that is forward.

Stern Measures Foreseen.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Kerensky, in an interview, said that the Government would save Russia by blood and iron if appeal to reason, honour and conscience failed, no matter whatever happened. The pre-Revolution regime was impossible. The problem at the moment was to check the retreat, end economic disorder and restore the finances. The situation at the front demanded heroic measures, and the Government would deal most sternly with traitors.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS WAR CONTRIBUTION.

Generosity Officially Appreciated.

London, July 24.

The Lords of the Treasury record their high appreciation of the spontaneous generosity of the Straits Settlements in increasing its war contribution to £500,000 yearly. It is recalled that the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has also resolved not to recover from the Imperial Government the amounts whereby the Military Contribution of the Colony for 1913-14 and 1914-15 respectively exceed the cost of the garrison during these periods.

FOOD PRICES.

Government Intermediary Trading Criticised.

London, July 24.

According to a *Times* report, the Merchants Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce maintains that the present system of State control of commodities has failed, in the main cases, to increase the supplies or reduce prices. It recommends that the Government should cease to act as trading intermediaries.

The Loss on Bread Sales.

London, July 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Toulmin, Mr. Bonar Law said that the loss incurred in selling bread at the fixed price of ninepence a quarter will be borne by the Exchequer.

GERMAN REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, July 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech is principally devoted to protestations that all idea of (Bal)jum? becoming a German Protectorate is out of the question.

PARCEL MAILS LOST.

London, July 24.

The following parcel mails have been lost through enemy action, the dates being those between which the parcels reached London for despatch:—Salonica Force, from June 29 July 4; Egyptian Force, from July 3 to July 8; Mesopotamian Force, from July 3 to July 16; East African Force and Indian Base at Port Said, from July 3 to July 17; Malta and Egypt, from July 17 to July 18; India, Ceylon, Seychelles, Aden, British Somaliland, British East Africa and Zanzibar, from July 4 to July 17; Gibraltar, from July 12 to July 18.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

More British Raids.

London, July 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided west of Havrincourt, east of Vermelles and west of Hollibekke.

Constant German Attacks.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, describing the fresh attack on the Chemin des Dames, on July 22, says that the enemy has given battle on a large scale practically every second day since April 20, when the French captured the position. The attack has been most powerful since July 3, when it opened with an amazingly violent bombardment from a tremendous accumulation of guns and lasted for an hour over ten miles. The infantry attack covered two miles and was directed against the Caissements and California plateaux. The attempt against California plateau failed, but the Stosstruppen gained a foothold in the first line at one part on the California plateau, after a tremendous struggle. The fight was progressing at eventide.

Futile Enemy Attacks.

London, July 24.

A French communiqué states:—There were violent bombardments at night-time in the region of Bray en Laonais. Two enemy attempts to reach our lines were repulsed.

Our fire compelled an assaulting detachment to the north of Nancy to fall back on their own trenches with serious losses.

An enemy attack between Gerny and Ailles was without result.

The artillery struggle continued to be violent in the sector before Craonne, notably on the California plateau.

Germans Admit Increasing Thrusts.

London, July 24.

A German official wireless message states:—The artillery duel in Flanders all daylong and nightlong has been of unprecedented intensity.

The enemy's thrusts are increasing. The French again attacked unsuccessfully on the Chemin des Dames. We have repulsed twenty-one French attacks during the past few days.

We penetrated Courrières wood and inflicted heavy losses.

British Aeroplanes Do Useful Work.

London, July 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We made four successful raids east and north-east of Ypres.

Enemy raiders entered our trenches east of Laventie, but were driven out. Another party succeeded in raiding a gap east of Givenchy les L' Basse.

Our aeroplanes continued to successfully co-operate with the artillery.

Raiding squadrons dropped four tons of bombs on the enemy's aerodrome, depots and railway junctions. They encountered fewer German aeroplanes, but brought down three and drove down three. None of our ours is missing.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

To Discuss Balkan Affairs.

London, July 24.

Great interest is being attached to the Allied Balkan Conference at Paris, which is being held to-morrow, under the presidency of M. Ribot. Among those attending will be Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Baron Sonnino, the Serbian Premier, and representatives of Russia, Rumania and Greece.

A Significant Meeting.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Mr. Lloyd George, M. Ribot and General Pétain are in conference.

ATLANTIC FREIGHT RATES.

Allied Scheme for Reduction.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Entente Powers in the United States are negotiating plans to reduce and regulate the present prohibitive trans-Atlantic freight rates. It is understood that the plan contemplates the inclusion ultimately of all Allied vessels throughout the world, including Japanese, which will possibly be engaged in Atlantic trade to a greater extent than hitherto.

SIAM'S DECLARATION.

Its Value to the Allies.

London, July 24.

Siam's declaration of war definitely ends the activities of German agents who have been financing and directing anti-British intrigues among seditious Indians. The declaration is also important commercially, as many Germans from Japan and China have been operating in Siam with the object of maintaining German trade in the East. All enemy aliens have now been arrested, and will shortly be deported.

U. S. LOANS TO ALLIES.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that America has advanced to the Allies \$1,523,000,000 during the past three months.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Another Haze Vote of Credit.

London, July 24.

Mr. Bonar Law moves, in the House of Commons this afternoon, a Vote of Credit for £650,000,000, which is the largest hitherto introduced, making the total war credits £5,290,000,000.

Mr. D. M. Mason, Liberal M. P. for Coventry, has given notice of motion for a reduction in the vote, as a protest against "waste and extravagance."

Some Stupendous Figures.

London, July 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in moving the Vote of Credit for £650,000,000 said this was larger by £150,000,000 than any previous vote. The average daily expenditure out of the last Vote of Credit exceeded the estimate by £1,000,000 daily. The estimate was £5,411,000 daily, whereas for 112 days of the financial year the daily expenditure was £6,793,000. The increases were under the following heads:—Army, Navy and Munitions, £500,000 daily; advances to the Allies and Dominions, £500,000 daily; Miscellaneous, £300,000 daily.

Proceeding, Mr. Bonar Law said he was somewhat disappointed that, despite the assistance of America, our advances to the Allies had increased. We had held throughout that the Allies were one and that the money spent on them was spent on ourselves. The burden we had assumed was great, and gave evidence of our unselfishness and that we were not fighting for ourselves alone.

Part of the increased Army expenditure was due to the fact that we made greater payments to India for services connected with the war, because a larger force had been got from India than was expected when the Budget was framed. The expenditure on aeroplanes had also increased.

Mr. Bonar Law explained that the daily increase in expenditure, apart from loans to the Allies and allowing for expenditure which will subsequently be repaid, was £300,000. Evidently the Budget estimate would be largely exceeded, owing to our advances to the Allies. The total Vote of Credit since the war amounted to £5,292,000,000. Now that the country with the greatest resources in the world was thrown into the scale on our side, it was truer than ever that it would not be want of money that would prevent us from winning—(Cheers).

The House of Commons has adopted the Vote of Credit.

A War Aims Committee.

London, July 24.

As a result of the division in the House of Commons, which is regarded as a sweeping vote of confidence in the Government and as confirming the solidarity of its supporters, a National War Aims Committee has been formed to keep the nation posted on war affairs. The members include Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law. The movement was initiated by Mr. Lloyd George at a meeting in the Queen's Hall, on April 8.

LONDON'S AIR-RAID WARNINGS.

London, July 24.

It appears that it was the new bomb warnings of air-raids which were most effective in the Sabbath calm. They were supplemented by notices to take cover, carried by the police and specials. Tube stations and other refuges were quickly thronged with half-dressed people, mostly women and children. The warnings lasted ten minutes, by which time the streets were practically empty. "All clear" was signalled by ten o'clock.—Delayed in transmission.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

A Referendum Advocated.

London, July 23.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Lloyd George asking him to reconsider his refusal to participate in the Irish Convention, Mr. O'Brien, the leader of the Southern Independent Nationalists, again declined, suggesting an Irish Referendum as the best democratic means of reaching an agreement.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Alfred Moseley.

London, July 24.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Moseley, C.M.G. The deceased, who was born in 1855, served with the Princess Christian Hospital in South Africa, was a member of the Tariff Commission in 1904, organised Industrial and Educational Commissions to America 1912 and 1913 and a Commission of several hundred school teachers to the United States and Canada in 1908-09, and arranged a reception to one thousand Canadian and U. S. school teachers on their return visit to England in 1908-09.

PARLIAMENTARY BYE-ELECTIONS.

Mr. Montagu's Work for India.

London, July 24.

The Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu has been re-elected as the candidate for West Cambridge. He said he would take up the work of reform in the government of India where Mr. Chamberlain left it. The Government would announce its policy in due course.

Mr. Churchill's Opponent.

London, July 24.

Mr. Scrymgeour (Prohibitionist and Labourite) is to oppose Mr. Winston Churchill.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 23.
Silver is quoted at 39s. The market is quiet.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The Machine you will eventually buy."

HORNSBY-STOCKPORT
GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.

HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.

AGENTS FOR:
THE EXPANDED METAL CO. LTD.
EXPANDED METAL FOR RE-INFORCED CONCRETE.

TANGIES' MACHINE TOOLS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
All Kinds of Machinery and
Engineering Supplies.DOUGLAS & GRANT.
Bisc Mills and Steam Engines.
AND VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant can be obtained by application to

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Machinery Dpt.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

GANDY
BELTING

SOLE AGENTS—

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING
CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND
14 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID
5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE4 STRAND
3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCEOil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

LIME JUICE,
CORDIAL.

SIRDIR.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL
Telephone No. 75.NORTH BRITISH
ANDMERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO. LTD.AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
CRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE
FOR BUSINESS AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unusually for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained with all the best in Central
Business Street and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Room, European Standard.

P. O. FEISTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Convenience
Chosen under European Supervision.A first-class string Orchestra renders Selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES MORRIS

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
terms.

Apply to THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL" Code Used; A.B.C. 5th Edn.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Room, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.
Tel. No. K 291. MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation and every room faces the sea.
It has been entirely renovated and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans.
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

THE MANAGER.

Telegraphic Address: "Phoenix."

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliff, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NOTICES.

TEL. NO.
1877.TEL. NO.
1877.

MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

DRAGON MOTORCAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY
DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, BATMAN ROAD. TEL. 418.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

Glaro.

Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

Builds Bonnie Babies

To be obtained at all Chemists & Stores.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR!



(1916 Models \$1,400) (1917 Models \$1,500)

The word "FORD" stands for honesty,
matchless worth, economy, lightness, sturdiness,
efficiency.

Sole Agents

ALEX ROSS & CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Hongkong.

The

"ARCHIMEDES"

2-Cylinder Portable Boat Motor.

5 H.P.

The only
2-Cylinder
Portable
Boat Motor
on the Market.High Tension,
Magneto
Ignition.Perfectly
balanced.

2 H.P. MOTOR.

STOCK KEPT BY THE AGENTS:

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. FIL.
IN CHINA, LTD.

YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR. TELEPHONE 171.

When it is a

PIANO



ROBINSON'S

YACHT FITTINGS.

Ships' Bells, Compasses, Clocks, Port-hole
Lights, Megaphones, Barge Pumps, Brass
Steering Wheels, & Sundry Yachts' Hardware.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

No Lack of Starch.
"There is no need for the public to be uneasy with regard to shirts, collars, and other articles which it is necessary to starch," said the secretary of the Launderers' Association recently, "but there should be strict economy," he added.A Brave Officer.
Lieut.-Commander Basil J. D. Guy, R.N., who won the V.C. in China as a midshipman of the *Baile* for great coolness and bravery during the attack in Tientsin in 1900, has now been awarded the D.S.O. for services in the present war.Well-known in the East.
Major Thomas J. Graham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who is well known in Tientsin, has been appointed second in command of the service battalion of the Fusiliers, with which he became associated when he left Tientsin to rejoin the Army. He served with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the Boxer campaign of 1900, and in the present war he saw much service in the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia. He is one of four brothers who have served in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. One of them was killed in the South African War.A Chinese Perjuror.
Sheriff Principal Macconochie, at Edinburgh, sentenced to four months' imprisonment, Nea Yong Wang, music-hall artist, and his wife, formerly Sarah Isabel Charlton, a Nottingham girl, for suborning two witnesses to commit perjury. Following a Scottish marriage, by a declaration application was made to have it certified, and it was alleged that the witnesses were induced to testify that the bride, who was only seventeen, had resided in Scotland for the requisite period of twenty-one days, whereas she had come from Hartlepool four days before the marriage.Brazil's Army.
Competent authority says that Brazil can easily raise an army of 500,000, which would be a welcome addition to the Allied Forces in France, or elsewhere. As it is, a first contingent could very well be attached to the Portuguese army, Brazil having been at one time a dependency of our oldest ally. Germany will find out that the captain of the submarine which sank the Brazilian ship—the official *causus belli*—made a very costly mistake, the one ship having been replaced by 43 German ships interned in Brazilian ports. They will be available to carry food supplies, of which Brazilians have plenty to spare.Lord Brooke's Appointment.
It was a happy choice that led to the selection of Lord Brooke as one of British officers "especially attached" to General Pershing and his Headquarters Staff. The future Earl of Warwick is doubtless an old acquaintance of many of the American officers, for he spent some time in Canada before the war. Lord Brooke has been plenty of active service, for he not only experienced the South African methods of warfare, but took part in the Russo-Japanese war as a non-combatant, of course, being Reuter's correspondent on the battlefield. He is not yet 36, and has been married for the past eight years, Lady Brooke being a sister of Sir Timothy Eden, a wealthy young North Country baronet.A Varied Career.
Lieut.-Commander Whittle, whose "With Botha and Smuts in Africa" (Messrs. Cassell publish), took to the sea from boyhood. It was so monotonous—ten years without a shipwreck!—that, finding himself in China, he plunged over to the sea of journalism. Soon came the China-Japan war; he joined the Japanese army in Korea, and was present at the capture of Port Arthur and at Wei-hai-wei. He was in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. Then in the Boxer campaign, he was with Admiral Seymour's force which tried to relieve the Peking Legations, and he also joined the Allied Army to the Chinese capital. Adventure took him next to Somaliland. In 1914 he was in England living quietly, when the outbreak of war called him. Though a non-combatant, he joined the Royal Engineers in the theatre of war, which he left only when he had to go to the front.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints 1/-20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

GENERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

LYNCH.—On 18th July, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lynch, a daughter.

TILLEY.—On 16th July, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Tilley, a son.

LANGRIDGE.—On 17th July, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Langridge, a son.

MCINTYRE.—On 14th July, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. McIntyre, a daughter.

SANDERCOCK.—On 13th July at Peitaiho, the wife of Mr. L. Sandercock, of a son.

PAWSEY.—On 10th July, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pawsey, a son.

DEATH.

WYLES.—On 15th July, at Amoy, Captain William Scott Wyles, Commander of the Chinese Customs Revenue Cruiser "Pingching," aged 64 years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. A. P. PEREIRA and family give their heartfelt thanks to those who attended the funeral of their late dearly beloved wife and mother, to senders of those beautiful wreaths, and for condolences received during their bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

It is interesting and illuminating occasionally to turn from the belligerent nations to countries near the seat of warfare which are still neutral although surrounded by conflicting armies. In such a position is Holland, and of all the neutrals she probably comes into the picture more prominently at present than any other. The difficulty and awkwardness of her situation are apparent to all, for a false step in either direction would without doubt bring down upon her a measure of trouble of which it would be difficult to see the end. We are afraid that this aspect is often very largely overlooked, even by the Allies, but, whatever judgment we form of the Dutch in their attitude towards the belligerents, we should always bear in mind that, by reason of Germany's occupation of Belgium, Holland cannot afford to take up that absolutely free and independent stand which she could be her near neighbours any other than the domineering, Treaty-ignoring Hess.

Keeping these points in mind, one reads with amped astonishment some rather threatening advice which Count von Reventlow has been giving the Dutch in the course of a lengthy article in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, in which he attempts to show that England, and not Germany, is the real menace to the independence of the Hollander. In effect, he says that Holland's independence is safe only so long as Germany holds Belgium, arguing that if the Kaiser's troops were driven from Belgium, it would mean British supremacy on the Continent, with the result that Holland would become "politically, economically and colonially the plaything of English arbitrary power." That is a very pretty picture to paint for Dutch eyes, but we shall be very much mistaken in our conception of Dutch perspectives if the people of Holland do not see through this transparent attempt to cover up Germany's real designs. We are prepared to leave it to Dutch judgment to decide which of the two countries, Britain or Germany, has the greater ambition for territorial expansion on the Continent. Whose armies were they that, in flagrant disregard of Treaty obligations, overran Belgium, and whose armies are they that hold Belgian territory to-day? Equally, whose were the troops that in days past robbed France and Denmark of their rightful territory? Germany alone of the European nations has coveted the possessions of her neighbours, and, as surely as night follows day, if Germany were to be victorious, Holland's integrity would not be worth moment's purchase.

Count von Reventlow further gives away Germany's case when he speaks of a possible victory for his country, in which event, he says, Germany would "retain in Belgium her victorious and unconquerable position." What does that mean other than a declaration that, if successful, Germany intends holding on to Belgium? And yet in the next breath, this German Count says that the interest of his nation will be the protection of Holland against Britain. We well know what form that "protection" would take—it would be a question of complete absorption. No; this specious type of statement will deceive no one, not even the Dutch, we imagine. The best, and indeed the only, guarantee of Holland's future independence lies in the hope of Allied success in the war. A victory for Germany would place the Dutch, within a short space of time, in the same unhappy position in which the poor, stricken Belgians now find themselves. And Holland and the whole world knows it.

The German Way.

Our mailbag yesterday contained an interesting little missive from Canton. It was in a Chinese envelope, addressed in Chinese characters and anonymously signed "A Chinaman." The letter itself was typewritten, and its wording, as well as certain other unmistakable indications, stamped it immediately as having come from a Hun. Our allegations of German intrigue in China and of atrocities elsewhere formed the subject matter of this wonderful effusion, and in it the writer asks if Britishers are really such fools as to think that "we Chinese believe in your rotten lies." Then, in approved German style, this German, feebly masquerading as a Chinese, speaks of "we Chinese" as having had enough of "Reuter's lie-witnesses" reports of the battle-fields. The rest of the epistle is devoted to abuse of Britishers and to personalities which betray the writer as being about as gentlemanly as one would expect a Hun to be. In one of his passages, the writer says the Chinese cannot be fooled by "newspaper talk." Neither can we be fooled by a German adopting such a purile attempt at deception as to send us a typewritten letter in a Chinese envelope, addressed in Chinese characters and himself posing as an Oriental.

The Western Front.

The struggle on the Western Front is incessant and of varying fortune. On the whole, however, both the British and the French are gradually pushing back the Hun from soil that he has for much too long defiled. The latest news to hand from Sir Douglas Haig shows that the British have once again been able to inflict "heavy casualties and much damage." This achievement, in view of the enemy's recently strengthened position by reinforcements from the Russian Front, is extremely satisfactory and indicates that it is merely a matter of time for the Hun to receive a much more effective blow than he has so far been given. Our raids on enemy positions continue to meet with much success, the latest being one made to the south of Avion, where we penetrated enemy positions to a depth of three hundred yards. It was here that the heavy casualties were inflicted and that much damage was done. Another raid, in which we were also successful, took place at a strongly-held farm to the east of Oostvichte, while north-west of Cheras, an enemy attack was repulsed. In these engagements, the aeroplanes did good work, co-operating most successfully with the artillery, and it is recorded that three tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes, ammunition dumps, and railway sidings "with good results." Fourteen enemy machines, including a "raider" from England, were brought down.

Hope for the Future.

All this is, as stated, extremely satisfactory. It points to the British as more than holding their own with the enemy and it augurs well for the future, when we shall, even more than to-day, be in a much more favourable position to push home the advantage gained. Our gallant Allies, the French, continue to withstand the courageous enemy bombardments in their usual dauntless manner. The Huns, despite most desperate attempts, are making little or no effect in the Craonne region, while, despite all their efforts, the French still gallantly hold the California Plateau, from which the enemy have long attempted to oust them. The enemy still believes in bombing Rethie and other places at long range—for what purpose it is impossible to conjecture, as such attacks cannot possibly have any material effect upon the general situation in the West. The probability is that the enemy, true to his Hun-like disposition, does so out of pure cussedness, knowing only too well that he is gradually being beaten, and that ultimately his complete defeat is absolutely certain.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. to-day:—

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS THE MAN OR THE WOMAN OF FAITH, AND HENCE OF COURAGE, WHO IS THE MASTER OF CIRCUMSTANCES AND WHO MAKES HIS OR HER POWER FELT IN THE WORLD.—Trine.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church by Mr. Gladstone in 1869.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7/3/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

For the Troops. We acknowledge with thanks a parcel of papers for the troops from Mr. Howard.

Junk Girl Drowned.

The mistress of a large junk has reported to the Police that during the equally weather of yesterday her fifteen-year-old daughter accidentally fell over board and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Pork Dealers' Guild, \$200; Chan Sui Ki, \$100; Teo Yum Chai, \$100; S. W. Teo, \$100; Fung Ping Shan, \$100; Kwok Sui Lan, \$100; Mok Teo Chuan, \$100.

Theft from Taikoo Dock.

An apprentice of the Taikoo Dock, who has been employed there for three months, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of brass. He was found trying to take it through the gate. In order that someone may come forward to speak on the lad's behalf, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

An Artful Wheeze.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export 1,440 taels of opium. The case revealed yet another artful method by which Chinese endeavour to smuggle the drug. The man was on the Ping On Wharf and was carrying what appeared to be some cigarettes in a packet. The constable examined these, and, though both ends of the cigarettes looked genuine, there was secreted in the centre of each cigarette a small pot of opium. His Worship fined the man \$100, or, in default, two months' hard labour.

Ricksha v. Truck.

A Parsee broker gave evidence before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in a case in which his ricksha driver summoned two coolies for assault. It appeared that the ricksha was waiting outside 27, Hillier Street, and some men driving a truck came up, when, owing to their interference, a few words took place. This led to the truckmen setting on to the ricksha driver with bamboo and fists, and he appeared in Court to give evidence, with an injured eye. The truckmen said it was not they who assaulted the man, but others. His Worship fined them \$10 each, or 21 days' hard labour.

Case not Pressed.

When a Chinese cook, employed upon a launch which was at the Yamatii typhoon refuge yesterday, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a telegraph chain belonging to the launch, he stated that he merely took it because he did not think that it was needed. Sergeant Wills stated that he took the man to the launch and the latter pointed out where he had taken the chain from. A representative of the firm owning the launch appeared in Court and said that the launch was under repairs and that the case was not a serious one. In view of this and the man's previous good character, his Worship discharged him.

Hope for the Future.

All this is, as stated, extremely satisfactory. It points to the British as more than holding their own with the enemy and it augurs well for the future, when we shall, even more than to-day, be in a much more favourable position to push home the advantage gained. Our gallant Allies, the French, continue to withstand the courageous enemy bombardments in their usual dauntless manner. The Huns, despite most desperate attempts, are making little or no effect in the Craonne region, while, despite all their efforts, the French still gallantly hold the California Plateau, from which the enemy have long attempted to oust them. The enemy still believes in bombing Rethie and other places at long range—for what purpose it is impossible to conjecture, as such attacks cannot possibly have any material effect upon the general situation in the West. The probability is that the enemy, true to his Hun-like disposition, does so out of pure cussedness, knowing only too well that he is gradually being beaten, and that ultimately his complete defeat is absolutely certain.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. to-day:—

Typhoon in about 116 degrees Long. E. and 21 degrees Lat. N. direction unknown.

THE BARRIER OF SOULS.

A Picture of the War.

For five hundred miles across the fields of Western Europe—from the sand-dunes of Nieuport to the undulating plains of the Swiss border—runs a barrier—a barrier of earth and human courage, erected against tyranny and injustice. And behind this, along its whole extent, runs another barrier—a barrier of souls—guarding us yet more surely from a still more dangerous foe—guarding us from the spirits of pride and discontent—from envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. The physical barrier will pass, as the menace against which it was raised will pass.

There shall be seed-time and harvest, once again upon those scarred and blasted meadows. Once again there shall be children playing in the streets of those villages now level with the ground.

But this other barrier—the barrier of souls—shall stand for ever, fencing us from those other foes, whose menace shall cease only with the trumpets of Doom—foes that have power to cast both body and soul into Hell. Here and there the barrier is memoried by plain crosses of wood and rude mounds. But these do not represent the whole barrier. There are eyes that stare into the dark, crushed down under a weight of soil thrown on them by no kindly human hands—buried out of sight and out of mind by hurtling shell or stealthy mine, the terror that creeps in the darkness, and plunges unaware upon its prey. And there are others, too, that have helped to build this barrier—souls set free by a sudden, ghastly shattering of their mortal elements in dissolution so complete, that no limb nor fragment of a limb remains, and all is mingled, an impalpable dust, with the breeze and the kindly soil. By the willing obligation of their bodies they have won for us, these young dead of ours, more than they dreamed. They have preserved for us health-happiness and freedom to go on, unchartered ways for all the years that remain. But, if we are only worthy of them, they will do for us more than this. For how, with the memory of them yet abiding in our hearts, shall we still cherish therewith our old narrowness and prejudices, our old self-conceit and frivolity, our old harshness and pettiness? Shall there be a cynicism among us any more for ever? Shall we be guilty of such ingratitude, such sacrilege?

In a grave that no man may find, somewhere on the wasted ridges of Picardy, lies my friend S.—. When the war came, he was an undergraduate, the most brilliant of his day, for he had won every distinction of scholarship that his University could offer. He was an athlete, and had won his Blue. Moreover, he was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. He died, leading his men in a night-attack. The attack passed over him, and in the dark of dawn, strangers of a regiment not his own found him, and put him hurriedly in the earth, with such reverence as could be paid to him in the heat and hurry of the battle. There is a spot of French soil where one day the flowering grasses will grow rank and tall, and the nodding poppies will be clothed in a crimson glory that will thrill the wayfarer's heart. "A sudden strange joy. It is the spot where my friend lies buried." And shall not his pure spirit have power to fertilise the hearts in which it lies enshrined, so that all with whom we meet shall take knowledge of us that we called him friend?

There was yet another, whose name I shall cherish always. After an attack through which he came unharmed, he stood for four days waist-deep in water, holding the ground which his platoon had won. Already worn by exposure, he swooned twice during those days, and was in violent pain. They were to attack again, and one officer had to be left behind with some details. He was urged to stay, but refused, saying that some of his men were as ill as he. The second attack suc-

HONGKONG SANITATION.

An Important Point Discussed.

The question of water closets draining into the sea over the Praya East foreshore was raised at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, when Dr. Ozorio asked why the Government refused to permit the erection of three water closets and one urinal at a new house in Kennedy Road. A letter from the Colonial Secretary on the subject said that the objection was that the closets would drain over the Praya East foreshore.

In speaking on the subject, the President (Mr. E. V. Carpenter) said that there were altogether 337 water closets which discharged over the foreshore mentioned, of which 248 were military and naval, including 54 from the Kennedy Road married quarters. Of these military and naval closets, forty-six were flushed from an independent water supply and the remainder from the public mains.

Dr. Ozorio thought that if there were already over three hundred closets draining into the sea there, one more could not add to the filthiness of the place.

Mr. Alabaster asked if the Government's attention would be drawn to the fact that the convenience in question would be supplied by an independent water supply.

But this other barrier—the barrier of souls—shall stand for ever, fencing us from those other foes, whose menace shall cease only with the trumpets of Doom—foes that have power to cast both body and soul into Hell. Here and there the barrier is memoried by plain crosses of wood and rude mounds. But these do not represent the whole barrier. There are eyes that stare into the dark, crushed down under a weight of soil thrown on them by no kindly human hands—buried out of sight and out of mind by hurtling shell or stealthy mine, the terror that creeps in the darkness, and plunges unaware upon its prey. And there are others, too, that have helped to build this barrier—souls set free by a sudden, ghastly shattering of their mortal elements in dissolution so complete, that no limb nor fragment of a limb remains, and all is mingled, an impalpable dust, with the breeze and the kindly soil. By the willing obligation of their bodies they have won for us, these young dead of ours, more than they dreamed. They have preserved for us health-happiness and freedom to go on, unchartered ways for all the years that remain. But, if we are only worthy of them, they will do for us more than this. For how, with the memory of them yet abiding in our hearts, shall we still cherish therewith our old narrowness and prejudices, our old self-conceit and frivolity, our old harshness and pettiness? Shall there be a cynicism among us any more for ever? Shall we be guilty of such ingratitude, such sacrilege?

After further discussion, Mr. Alabaster stated that he only wished the Government's attention drawn to the matter.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, acting D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades.

Uniform. White with Helmets.

Friday, July 27.—No. 1 Section, Central 5.45 p.m.

Monday, July 30.—No. 2 Company, Central 5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31.—No. 1 Company, Central 5.45 p.m.

Thursday, August 2.—No. 3 Company, Central 5.45 p.m.

Friday, August 3.—Review March, Statue Square at 8 p.m. All ranks will attend.

Band Practices.

Band Practice on Friday, July 27, and Monday, July 30. No exemption will be granted except by the undersigned.

He was quite a young subaltern just posted to a battalion stationed in one of the more famous camps, so it was with no small delight that he was showing an elderly aunt round the sights. Suddenly a bugle was sounded. "What does that stand for?" inquired the lady. "Oh, that's for tattoo," was the reply. "Is it really? I've often seen it on

TRONOH MINES.

Chairman on Excess Profits Duty.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Tronoh Mines, Ltd., was held on June 8 at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C. Mr. C. V. Thomas (chairman of the company) presiding. The Secretary (Mr. A. H. Cullen, C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors. The Chairman said that the sales of tin ore had decreased in the past twelve months by 170 tons, but the average price obtained for the ore sold was £10 8s. 9d. more than in 1915. The net result was that they had obtained from the tin sold during the year about £850, more than was realised in 1915. For the first time in the history of the company an item appeared on the credit side of the profit and loss account, "Sales of rubber, £2426. 11d." Some six years ago a portion of the company's land, which was not required for mining, had been planted with rubber trees, and last year there were about 2,300 trees ready for tapping. In order not to take up the time and attention of the members of the company's staff the tapping of those trees was left on tribute. Although the profit from that operation was not very large, it was a matter which was well worth while noticing. The interest and dividends received amounted to £7,635, which was sufficient to pay 4 1/3 per cent. on the total capital of the company. The only other item calling for attention on the credit side of the profit and loss account was the profit on sale of investments, £2,691. That was largely made up of a profit which they had made by the sale of 1,550 shares in the Sungei Besi Mines. Those shares cost the company 12s. 10 1/2 per share, and the directors took advantage of the opportunity offered to sell those shares at an average price of 38s. per share. The average cost per yard of stuff treated, including the overburden, but excluding the dredging, was 2s. 5 1/2 per yard in 1915, and 1s. 4 1/2 per yard in 1916—a reduction of practically 1s. per yard, excluding the dredging. The average cost per yard of the treatment of the whole had fallen from 1s. 21. to 6d. This reduction was due to the large increase in the yardage dealt with by the dredges and the smaller quantity of overburden that had been removed. The yield from the yardage of karang, after adding the ore obtained from the tributes, for which they had no yardage figure, had fallen from 2.23 catties to 1.69 catties. Those falls were due to the exhaustion of the South Lombong, from which in the past they had obtained large quantities of rich karang. On the other hand, there had been a corresponding reduction in mining costs, those costs for 1916 being £25,978 less as compared with 1915, which was due to the reduced yardage from the opencast sections of the mine. From the mine they had received 772 tons of tin, which had given them a profit of £35 1s. 8d. per ton. He would remind them that, while the average price they obtained for that output was £106 3s. 9d. per ton, the price they were receiving last month was £128 15s. per ton. The tin returned by the tributes totalled 875 tons, which left the company with a profit of £23 9s. per ton, so it would be seen that they obtained £11 12s. 8d. less per ton than they had done for their own tin. With regard to their investments, he would say that if they took their holding of shares in the Sungei Besi Mines at 30s., and their other investments at their market value, at the end of the year they would have, in cash and investments, an amount exceeding the total capital of the company. The company was not liable for excess profits tax. They had a pre-war standard larger than the total capital of the company, and if they did exceed that rate of profit and become liable to the tax no one would complain. The excess profits tax, however, was bearing very unfairly and unjustly on mining companies generally, and he ventured to think that, in the interests of the country, as well

SERIOUS FIRE.

Damage Over Thirty Thousand Dollars.

A serious fire broke out at 99, Jervoise Street during the early hours of this morning, the Brigade receiving the alarm at 3.35 a.m. Upon arrival, it was found that the entire house was involved, and though the Brigade worked hard for some time, the building was eventually demolished.

The ground floor is occupied as a medicine shop, the two next floors being used as dwellings. The top floor is a Chinese school. It is thought that the fire originated through some of the medicines accidentally becoming ignited. Although unable to save the building, the Brigade were able to confine the flames to the one house. Fortunately, no personal injury was sustained.

The premises are insured in several insurance offices for sums amounting to about \$29,000. The damage is estimated at \$32,000.

as in the interests of those particular companies to which he was referring, some steps should be taken by the Government to modify the manner in which the duty was levied. If not, he anticipated that it would bring about a serious result to the country in connection with the preservation of national and imperial interests. As a mining man of a good many years' experience, he entertained the view that companies which were producing direct from what he would term natural sources ought not to be looked upon and treated in the same way as manufacturers whose profits were increased owing to the demands made upon them by the war. If the Government were to say that mining companies such as theirs must pay excess profits when the price of the metal went beyond (say) £180 per ton, then there would be no ground of complaint. During the first five months of this year, to the end of May, the Tronoh Company had returned 436 tons, and they had made a profit thereon of £10,770, and shareholders' no doubt had noticed that for the month of May the profit was £4,580, of which No. 2 dredge had contributed £2,020. The directors had that morning declared a dividend of 1s. a share, less tax, which would be payable on July 8. They were now practically confined to the opencast on No. 3 mine in the northern area of the property. Boring results showed good ground extending to the east, and a considerable area had thereby been added to the company's reserves. Leases containing about 70 acres to the north were being bored, and it was expected that further ground would be proved which could be worked profitably by No. 1 dredge. The company had now adequate capital in hand to purchase other dredges or to carry out other developments which might be considered desirable. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. W. J. Payne seconded the resolution and said that during the fifteen years this company had been in existence over 30,000 tons of tin ore had been recovered, of the value of a little over £3,000,000. The dividends paid to the shareholders had amounted to £4 4s. per £1 share, and the average yield over the period worked out at upwards of 28 per cent. per annum. In addition to this, they had written down the cost of the mine, machinery, and plant to the comparatively small sum of £20,000—their large dredge alone was worth considerably more than that figure—and they held to-day investments which had cost £126,000, and which at the present moment were worth about £130,000. He ventured to think that this was a unique record for a mining company. They still had their No. 3 area and their large and small dredges, and from these and the income from their investments they could rely on keeping up the payment of dividends. The resolution was carried unanimously, and the retiring director (Mr. Walter J. Payne) and the auditors (Messrs. W. B. Peat & Co.) were unanimously re-elected. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, the director, the manager and staff in the East, and the secretary and staff in London.

TRIBUTES TO MAJOR REDMOND.

Mr. Lloyd George on His Heroic Sacrifice.

Parliament's homage to that knight sans peur sans reproche, Major W. H. K. Redmond, M.P., showed the unique place he occupied in the affections of the House of Commons. Never before in the history of the House has official notice been taken of the death of a private member who had not held Ministerial rank. The tribute to the chivalrous Irishman came very appropriately as a pendant to the Prime Minister's announcement in regard to the Irish Convention. Major Redmond's heroic death in action cannot fail to have a reconquering effect on the opposing sections in Ireland. He gave his life consciously as a willing sacrifice for his native land. Such a sacrifice can never be in vain.

Mr. Lloyd George was deeply moved in speaking his eulogy of "this lovable and chivalrous figure." Unfortunately he spoke in such low tones that parts of his speech were inaudible. There was a solemn hush when the Prime Minister quoted those moving words from Major Redmond's last speech in the House, in which the gallant Irishman alluded to himself and his comrades of the Irish division as "we perhaps who are about to die." Read in retrospect this memorable oration of March 7 reads as though its author had a premonition of coming death. As Mr. Lloyd George aptly said: "This solemn appeal comes to us now from an honoured grave."

Mr. Asquith, on behalf of the whole House, associated himself with the Prime Minister's tribute, and said that the incorporation of all Ireland in the Empire by ties of mutual confidence, real affection, and lasting goodwill was the best and most enduring monument they could raise to his memory. In his passionate love of liberty he had received at the very beginning of the war, with his quick and penetrating insight, that the principles in which he believed were being translated into universal terms and put in issue on a world-wide theatre. He put himself heart and soul with all the energy of the contagious enthusiasm of his nature into the struggle.

Mr. Devlin paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of his late colleague.

Sir E. Carson said he also desired to add his small tribute to a lamented and life-long opponent. He had disagreed with him on every subject in politics, but he felt glad to think that not one bitter word had he ever had with him either in public or in private. He was always sincere. He (Sir E. Carson) had just come from Belfast, where he had presided over a conference which accepted his advice and decided to enter the Convention. They could not discount incidents like these. Major Redmond fell fighting beside Ulstermen. He was cared for by Ulstermen.

Let them put these facts together—(hear, hear)—and if in the trenches they could fight side by side in the common cause of liberty, he hoped in his time to see a solution of the Irish question which would meet all the ideals of liberty in all parts of Ireland.

Mr. Wardle, on behalf of the Labour party, associated himself with the tributes.

It is stated by the *Evening Standard* that the body of Major Redmond is not to be brought across the Channel for burial. The view of the family is that he would have preferred to lie in a soldier's grave with the gallant men who fell around him in the Wytschaete Wood.

700 Cinema Theatres Closed.

It was stated at a conference of the Cinematograph Association of Great Britain (Limited), at Birmingham recently, that the tax on admissions to cinemas had been responsible for the closing of over 700 theatres. A resolution was passed urging the House of Commons not to increase the tax.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.SPECIAL OFFER
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FOUR-IN-HAND.

WASHING TIES

White grounds with
Coloured stripes & figures.

60cts. each. 3 for \$1.50

MACKINTOSH
A CO. LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists,
16 DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph." HONOURS AND DISTINCTION. [To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Raiding aeroplanes attacking a naval establishment," as admitted in the official report, might possibly inflict damage that would repay the trouble and heavy casualties sustained by the German enterprise of last Tuesday, says the *Observer* of June 10, but the chances are all against it. In fact, the second of the two big raids has simply discovered the existence of an almost perfect defence, in which the only remaining loophole is the circumstance that the raiders are able to get their blow in before wholesale destruction falls upon them, a state that makes their attacks the forlornest of forlorn hopes.

And even this small consolation is rapidly disappearing before the adaptation of the defences on this side to meet the new form of attack, so that we may expect the next party that comes over will suffer heavy losses even before they reach their objective. We are entitled to the feeling of satisfaction that our own raids on the Germans are never attended by anything like the proportion of losses inflicted on the enemy last Tuesday.

Yours etc. JUSTICE.

Hongkong, July 24, 1917.
ARE YOU BEING
POISONED?

by constipation? Are you bilious, liverish, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives which gently assist nature. As good for children as adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

King George IV
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CANTERBURY, HAMPSHIRE.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

London VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

London & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare
and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York,
at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafes.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodation.

Excellent Tables. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at
Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection
with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and
the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports
and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to
Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong. TELEPHONE 42.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL No. 1063.

DE VOUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Dolagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shih, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500 \$Sado Maru Capt. Shinohi T. 12,500	{ WED., 1st Aug., at noon. THURS., 23rd Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Siyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 13,500	{ THURS., 9th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	{ FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KOBE		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	27th July.
TENO MARU	22,000	10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th Aug.
SHINNO MARU	22,600	7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KORE MARU	18,000	5th Oct.

THE S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICCA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDINE ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANJO MARU	13,500	27th July.
KIYO MARU	17,800	27th July.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	27th July.

Subject to change without notice.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintang. 25th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SINGAPORE	Liangchow	26th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	27th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	29th July at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chenan	31st July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Kueichow	4th Aug. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 25, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Donaldson Line. We are requested by the Editor of "Lloyd's List" (says the Times of June 4) to state that, with regard to an erroneous statement which appeared in Lloyd's List of May 16, in connexion with the recent formation of Anchors Donaldson (Limited), the Donaldson Line (Limited) desires it to be made known that the new company acquired from the Donaldson Line the steamers Letitia, Sartoria, Cassandra, and Athina, and that, with this exception, the Donaldson Line continues as before and is wholly managed by Messrs. Donaldson Brothers (Limited). There is no prospect of any further change in connexion with the Donaldson Line.

Important Merger.

A Merger of a score of British steamship companies including the Cunard Line, Peninsular and Oriental, Commonwealth Dominion Line, the British India Co., and several smaller concerns has been completed, according to a report circulated in shipping circles. Lord Inchcape, head of the P. & O. Company, will be the directing head of the new company, it is stated, and will direct the fleets, aggregating more than 400 vessels, with a total valuation for the shipping and other properties of about £400,000,000. The operating companies expect to be able to effect a more economical administration of their vessels by the merger, as it facilitates better routing, will make easier the necessary transfers of officers and crews for the best operating efficiency, will eliminate duplicated routings, and will consolidate the numerous agencies, thereby reducing accounting expenses.

Suez Canal Company.

The report of the Suez Canal Company for 1916, which was adopted at the annual general meeting of the shareholders held in Paris on June 11, states that the position did not differ essentially from that of the previous year. Whilst the traffic passing through the Canal amounted to 15,266,155 tons in 1915, this was a fresh drop in round figures of 3,000,000 tons, and added to the previous losses of 4,100,000 in 1915

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD: SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:
1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1590.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
(Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers:
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15. at noon.
s.s. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12. at noon.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10. at noon.These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.THURSDAY, 26th JULY, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,000. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN".Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
the Head Police Station for passes.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa, by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANAGERS (Five Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4).

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
--------------	----------------	----------------------	-------------------

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	J.C.J. L.	25 July
San Francisco via Japan	T. K. K.	27 July
Victoria B.C. & Japan	T. K. K.	1 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	J.C.J. L.	1 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	T. K. K.	10 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	P. M. S. S.	15 Aug.
Rundjani	J.C.J. L.	15 Aug.
Sado M.	N. Y. K.	23 Aug.
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25 Aug.
China	P. M. S. S.	5 Sept.
Shinjo M.	T. K. K.	7 Sept.
Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12 Sept.
Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12 Sept.
Persia M.	T. K. K.	22 Sept.
(Koninkin der N.	J.C.J. L.	26 Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin	Chipehing	J. M. Co.	26 July
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	26 July
Shanghai	Shantung	J. M. Co.	27 July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	27 July
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	28 July
Satidakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	28 July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	29 July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	31 July
Shanghai	Chenang	B. & S.	31 July
Manila	Loonkang	J. M. Co.	4 Aug.
Tientsin	Kuchicow	B. & S.	4 Aug.
Shanghai	Tijipans	J.C.J. L.	5 Aug.
Kobe	Tilatjap	J.C.J. L.	7 Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Ililo	Tean	B. & S.	9 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17 Aug.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.		PEAK HOTEL.	
Aitken S	Lavallee G Guidon	Blair D K	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs
Adair T	Lauritzen Mr & Mrs	Barboga J E	Neil
Bellies Mrs E R	C	Bon Mr & Mrs C	Macnamara P A M C
Bartlett R M	C	Conneri Mr & Mrs	Conneri Hon C McG C
Barker W L	Leida Mr & Mrs J J	D. L. Co.	Conneri Hon C McG C
Branch Capt. & Mrs	London S	Darling R E Col	Cook Miss S
B	Ludin G	Duinker Mr & Mrs W	Darling R E Col
Bitting S T	McInnes Mrs T R E	Davies Sir W Rees	Davies Sir W Rees
Baxter Mr & Mrs H	Merecki J	Deane Mr & Mrs	Dubois Mr & Mrs
Birbeck J R	Mashin H E	Drummond Mr & Mrs	Evans F W
Birrell R J	Marriott Dr O	Dulac Mr & Mrs	Fitzgerald Mr & Mrs
Bowing J H	Molden H	Dunlop Mr & Mrs	Fitzgerald Mr & Mrs
Browell W G	Mayhew J W	Dudson Mr & Mrs	Fitzgerald Mr & Mrs
Bukker Capt. J	Maddock Mr & Mrs	Davies Sir W Rees	Fitzgerald Mr & Mrs
Begg Mr & Mrs	J	Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs	Fitzgerald Mr & Mrs
Bellis Mr & Mrs	McBride J	Ward Lt Col John	Fitzgerald Mr & Mrs
Belliss J R	McLaren H C	Ward M P	Fitzgerald Mr & Mrs
Costello G E	Nicolson S B	Leombe Mr & Mrs	Fitzgerald Mr & Mrs
Calderon C O	McNair J N	Littaye A	Wood Mrs Dumford
C	McNair Mr & Mrs J		Wetton G E
Crawford F M	McNair Mr & Mrs J		Young Col
Cleppham D E	Oborne G		
Courtier J D	Potter H		
Doually D E	Prait W		
Davenport Mr.	Pothomes Mr. & Mrs		
Mr. W B	J		
Davis Mrs F E	Pratice Mr & Mrs		
Dowley W A	J M		
Eddo H J	Ray E H		
Fasse J	Reay Miss F A		
Fetterley H M	Read G		
Gouldburn V	Reese Miss F A		
Gordon A G	Reed G		
Gilmour Capt. A F	Ries A de		
Green Capt. E B	Riesel Prince		
Green Capt. E B	Rope Capt. H		
Green J H	Square Miss A		
Hall Capt. T P	Slade Mrs A		
Hodges Mrs A E	Smith Mr & Mrs		
Hodge W J	Spence A C		
Hannah Mr & Mrs	Speckman Mrs		
Hawker L	Slocum Mrs S H		
Harper G	Todd A L		
Hidden Mr & Mrs	Templeton C P		
Hamilton J S	Thompson F G		
Hay Capt. J M	Thomson A L		
Halcombe T H	Tier Mr & Mrs A		
Innes Capt. B	Tsouchia M		
Joseph E M	Wood G G		
Journal B de	Ward Mr & Mrs J G		
Kent Dr F T	Ward Mr & Mrs J G		
Kitts Mr & Mrs	Wells C F		
Kershaw Mr & Mrs	Wells T W		
Knott J	Ward L A		
Liddell Mrs	Underwood Mr & Mrs		
McAinsh Mr & Mrs	Ward E		
Macdonald A D	Wye A C		

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R	Manners Mr & Mrs	Morrall O	McKenna Dr & Mrs
Anderson G	McGhee Mrs	McKenna Dr & Mrs	McKenna Dr & Mrs
Bannerman G	Miller J O	McKenna Dr & Mrs	McKenna Dr & Mrs
Budge W</td			

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reader's Service to the "Telegraph."]

GUNS RECAPTURED AT KUT.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. McPherson stated that General Mande had recaptured all the thirty-five guns at Kut, which the garrison had put out of action prior to the surrender, which they had thrown into the river and which the Turks had salvaged.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that up to the present ninety-five acceptances had been received of the invitations to attend the Irish Convention. The number of Labour representatives had been increased from five to seven. The Government's nominees included Lord Dufferin, Lord Granard and Lord McDonnell, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir William Goulding, Sir Bertram Windle, Sir William Crawford and Sir Crawford McCullagh.

BRITAIN'S HUGE WAR BILL.

Daily Expenditure of Eight Millions.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. McKeown dwelt upon the enormous rise in expenditure. The present position was that our expenditure was £8,000,000 a day, and the revenue £2,000,000. If this continued, it would mean an additional £5. 4d. on the Income Tax, making over £8. altogether. That would cripple trade. The cause of rising prices was not profiteering but the inflated expenditure. The remedy is a curtailment of expenditure. Further labour unrest would be certain if prices continued to rise.

The Allies and America.

London, July 24.
Mr. Bonar Law, in moving the Vote of Credit, said that he was satisfied that the United States would realise that the cause of the Allies was one, and that we relied upon receiving in the United States resources necessary to pay for supplies of all kinds for the Allies. The total advances to the Allies and Dominions were \$1,025,000,000, but the total advances to the Dominions only \$148,000,000.

WAR ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

London, July 24.
Their Majesties will attend an Intercession Service on August 4, on the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of war.

ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

London, July 24.
Mr. Thomas and Mr. Winston Churchill have exchanged congratulatory messages, emphasising that their respective Departments will co-operate until victory is secured.

BACK FROM PETROGRAD.

London, July 24.
Mr. Henderson has returned to London from Petrograd.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Yunnan Troops Attack Kwangsi Commander.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 24 as follows:—

A body of Yunnan troops on their way to the city after drilling, passed a chair, inside of which there was the Commander of the Kwangsi troops, with a bodyguard in front. On seeing him, the Yunnan soldiers at once attacked the bodyguard and destroyed the chair. The commander took refuge in a paper dealer's shop on the sidewalk and thus escaped molestation.

The new fantaon monopolists paid the first instalment in advance, amounting to \$500,000, on the 23rd. After a report from the Superintendent of the Fund Raising Bureau, the Tukwai went immediately to the Department and, after negotiation, it was decided to pay \$300,000 to the Yunnan troops and to the Kwangsi troops \$74,000, as the payment for May and June.

Another syndicate intends to secure the monopoly for the "Pigeon Lottery" in the whole province for five years. A sum of \$500,000 per year has been offered.

The Provincial Authority, on hearing that Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and Chen Pek-kwong and others intend coming to Canton, has wired to enquire the date of their departure in order to send a gunboat to meet them. A telegram from Peking states that Admiral Chen is dismissed from office by a mandate and is succeeded by Lau Koon-hung, the former Admiral. The message also states that the commanders of cruisers Hoiyung and Hoichan have wired to Peking declaring their loyalty to the Government.

A War Gift.

The Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee informs us that a further donation of four cases of smoking tobacco has been received from Messrs. Moerkamp & Co., Manila, for the use of the wounded in England. This generous gift will be distributed before by the Committee's representative in London.

BOMBS IN CARGOES.

How A German Shipping Plot was Unearthed.

Bombs secreted in cargoes sailing to Britain and her Allies were mentioned in a case in the Prize Court when the Court condemned 717 bags of substance taken from the Danish steamer Eskom and labelled "The best fertiliser in the world." The president described the "fertiliser" as an ingenious fraud. It was really an attempt to get cotton oil into Germany in a novel way.

Mr. Pilcher, for the Crown, gave a remarkable account of the discovery. The bags, he said, were shipped from the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, Hoboken, to Gothenburg. This company was organised by Dr. Walter Scheele, a German chemist. When the ship was seized the "fertiliser" was put up for sale by the Admiralty Marshal, who was then informed that it was not fertiliser at all, but a substance composed of 60 per cent, of crude cotton oil solidified by means of carbonate of lime. Cotton oil could be recovered by chemical process, and in addition to being valuable for lubricating purposes, it was an edible oil largely used in the manufacture of margarine.

Since the New Jersey company was formed by Scheele, bombs and other material were discovered in the cargoes of a number of steamers carrying goods to Great Britain and her Allies, and on April 1 last the Federal authorities arrested Charles von Kleist and other persons.

A confession was made by von Kleist that Dr. Scheele had supplied the materials to manufacture the bombs, and the United States authorities confiscated all the material in the possession of the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, while the Hoboken tax collector and other creditors seized the machinery and furniture of the factory.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

Entente Truthfulness and the Other Sort.

The *Hamburger Echo*, a Socialist paper of the Majority complexion, indulges in a stormy outburst on "The Might of the Lie." The role which lies have played in this war simply disgraces the *Echo*—lies by the Entente, and especially by England, the father and mother of lies. It is lies which have turned the world against Germany. Had the truth been told from the beginning, the world would have long since rallied to the side of Germany. And then the *Echo* proceeds to tell the truth as it knows it.

The war had hardly begun when Germany found herself cut off from the rest of the world. The British took care that Germany was unable to send abroad any rectification of the falsehoods so industriously circulated to her detriment. England, in possession of the cables of the world, closed them against every statement emanating from German sources calculated to do justice to the German cause. In this way Germany's enemies were able to inundate neutrals with matter which placed Germany in an oblique light, and it is to this vile activity that Germany is now able to count her score of bitter foes.

The *Echo* gives another illustration of the "Power of the Lie" in the use made by Germany's enemies of the events immediately preceding the outbreak of war. They went about the world asserting that it was Germany and Austria-Hungary who created a diplomatic situation of which war was the only possible outcome. Yet the official documents published both by Vienna and Berlin prove the exact contrary, prove that it was the Allies who created a situation of which the only possible solution was a European war. France and Russia were determined to fight, no matter what shape the Serbian imbroglio took. England was backing them up, believing that the defeat of Germany would be an easy matter, and knowing that a German victory would be the end of her world dominion. "These are the true reasons for the outbreak of war."

And just as the lie was omnipotent in 1914 and 1915 so is it all-powerful to-day. Can anything be more grotesque than Wilson's reasons for declaring war against Germany? There you have the lie, in pure culture. It was not the cause of humanity which influenced Wilson. The *Echo* laughs at the idea. Nor was it the cause of freedom and of helpless nationalities groaning under the heel of an oppressor. These are lies, lies. The real truth is that America entered the war because the interests of American capitalists were at stake. The entire American neutrality business was a sham and a lie from the beginning, a gigantic fabric of hypocrisy. If you look closely you will find under all the humbug the terror of the American capitalist and munitions maker, lest England's defeat jeopardise the safety of their profits.

The *Weser Zeitung* (Bremen) is alarmed lest Germany, visiting neutral countries should be guilty of the indiscretion of unwittingly betraying military secrets to the enemy. In prominent type it appeals to its readers as follows:—

"Germans at this time who visit neutral foreign countries, especially Scandinavia, Holland, and Switzerland, must bear in mind that the enemy intelligence service, has covered these countries with a thick net, and is striving to the best of its power to entice every German into its meshes, in order to obtain information of military value.

"Germans in neutral countries therefore will do well not to open their lips on the military or economic state of their country. Nothing is more certain than that every one of their utterances on such matters finds its way, directly or indirectly, to the nearest British consulate, and that every injurious word that they speak increases the limping power of the enemy and prolongs the duration of the war."

THE SEA AFFAIR.

Bombardments of the Belgian Coast.

The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

FULL COURT.

Appeal Against a Decision in Chambers.

The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

LOCAL STEAMER'S PLIGHT.

AGROUND IN CANTON RIVER.

Bombed by Chinese Forts.

The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

"The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

A Bitter Class Struggle.

The following appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of June 6, from its Petrograd correspondent:

The resignation of M. Konovaloff, though a painful symptom of the critical state of industry and commerce, is not likely to lead to a Ministerial crisis, or to have any such effect as the sudden and unexpected resignation of M. Gatchkoff. No change is now possible in the actual form of the Ministry. At the present moment there can be no question of any other Ministry than the Coalition, so that the resignation of any single member, though very regrettable, as pointing to disunion, is still only incidental. The causes leading up to M. Konovaloff's resignation were very complex. The class struggle in Russia is now becoming exceedingly bitter, and it is difficult to distinguish amid the clamours of the mutual accusations of capitalists and workmen, which side is more at fault in forcing the crisis. No single fact or incident can be pointed to as being the direct cause of Konovaloff's resignation. In an explanation to the journalists, he said he considered the tendencies now prevalent in the Government were not directed to the alleviation of the industrial crisis, and, as he meets with strong opposition, and cannot be responsible for the conduct of a policy opposed to his convictions, he wished, by resigning, to emphasize the seriousness of the situation.

But two events during the past week no doubt had an effect in accelerating M. Konovaloff's decision. At the Moscow Congress of War Industry Committee, M. Konovaloff made a report on the general situation, in which he drew attention to the necessity of taking decisive and extreme measures to avert the collapse of the whole of Russian industry. M. Gatchkoff also spoke of the disappointment following on the short-lived joy of the revolution. Both speeches were made in a tone very irritating to the Labour group of the Committee, who regarded them as charges against the workmen. When the Labour representatives spoke in reply, feeling ran very high, charges of inciting to counter-revolution, were made against capitalists, and uproar ensued, with the final result that the Labour group rose and left the hall in body, and refused to participate further in the conference. The second incident awaited M. Konovaloff on his return to Petrograd. During his absence the Government drew up a declaration on the industrial crisis, and the measures necessary to relieve the situation. In view of M. Konovaloff's absence, the draft was made by his assistant, M. Stepanoff, whose proposals met with the strong opposition of the Minister of Labour, M. Skoboleff. When M. Konovaloff returned, he expressed his entire approval of M. Stepanoff's draft of the declaration, and, in view of the impossibility of coming to an agreement, Konovaloff handed in his resignation.

Meanwhile, while the air is full of uncertainty, and no one can see what the morrow may bring forth, the yearning for a strong Government, whose authority will be unquestioned, grows day by day, and is expressed by all parties. But class bitterness seems too keen for any reconciliation to take place in the near future. What charges do the workmen bring against capitalists? Take the case of the Loan of Liberty. In spite of the promises of success when the loan was first issued, it has not justified expectations. Its comparative failure has forced the Government to make a new loan issue of bank notes. It could never be expected that the loan should be supported mainly by the working-classes, and it follows that the failure is due to the feeble support of the capitalists. Yet, it is the capitalists who never tire of charging the working men with lack of patriotism. As the *Newspaper of the C.W.S.D.* says:—

BRITISH WAR AIMS.

Reply to Russian Note.

The following is the text of the reply of H.M. Government to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims:

"On May 3 his Majesty's Government received through the Russian Charge d'Affaires a Note from the Russian Government declaratory of their war policy.

"In the proclamation to the Russian people, enclosed in the Note, it is said that 'Free Russia does not purpose to dominate other peoples or to take from them their national patrimony, or forcibly to occupy foreign territory'.

"In this sentiment the British Government heartily concur. They did not enter upon this war as a war of conquest, and they are not continuing it for any such object.

"Their purpose at the outset was to defend the existence of their country and to enforce respect for international engagements.

"To those objects has now been added that of liberating populations oppressed by alien tyranny. They heartily rejoice, therefore, that Free Russia has announced her intention of liberating Poland, not only the Poland ruled by the old Russian autocracy, but equally that within the dominion of the German Empire.

"In this enterprise the British Democracy wish Russia God-speed. Beyond everything we must seek for such a settlement as will secure the happiness and contentment of the peoples and take away all legitimate causes of future war.

"The British Government heartily join their Russian Allies in their acceptance and approval of the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic message to the American Congress. These are the aims for which the British peoples are fighting. These are the principles by which their war policy is and will be guided.

"The British Government believe that, broadly speaking, the agreements which they have from time to time made with their Allies are conformable to these standards. But if the Russian Government so desire they are quite ready with their Allies to examine, and, if need be, to revise, these agreements."

cost of living will rise still bigger, and the working-class thus be forced to make still higher demands. Wouldn't it be better to insist on excess profits passing to the State Treasury, and heavily taxing incomes and property? The bourgeois press and the leaders of industry declare themselves ready to renounce all profits, if only to save industry, which they say is ruined by the workmen. But why renounce profits when the State may be assisted in a far simpler manner, namely by buying loan and so enabling the State to develop its productive forces? One is forced to the sad conclusion that speculation is more profitable than investment in the Loan, when the country is on the brink of a financial crisis."

Mr. Henderson arrived in Russia just at the moment when his advice and experience are most sorely needed, and his assistance is therefore heartily welcomed by the Provisional Government. His beneficial influence is already making itself felt. On Friday evening he was invited to a Cabinet meeting, and the members of the Government were particularly interested in his report on the relations of the British Government towards British industry and commerce. The chief point on which the Provisional Government desired information was the extent to which the British Government now supervises and controls industry. Mr. Henderson's explanations were extremely timely, and, fortunately, his opinions largely coincide with those of the Minister of Labour, M. Skoboleff, who expressed a desire to have Mr. Henderson's close advice and assistance during his stay. It should be pointed out that M. Konovaloff was opposed to too great interference in industry on the part of the State, and this constituted the main difference of opinion between himself and the Minister of Labour.

"By not subscribing to the Loan of Liberty the capitalists have forced the Government to issue further huge sums in paper money. The result is that the rouble will fall still lower, the

AMBASSADOR'S WARNING.

Sir G. Buchanan's Plain Words to Russian Troops.

Petrograd, June 9.—"The Allies and the War" was the theme dealt with at a great public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Russo-British Society, presided over by M. Rodzianko.

Sir George Buchanan said Russia must consolidate her newly-won freedom if she would keep it.

"There is nothing in our policy incongruous with the policy of no annexations nor indemnities if these words are rightly interpreted, and our reply to the Russian Notes shows how anxious we are to act in complete harmony with the Provisional Government."

"Our first task, however, must be to beat the enemy, for, if we fail to do thus, we shall not have a voice in the final settlement, and shall have to accept such terms of peace as Germany is pleased to impose, including the incorporation of Russian territory in the German Empire—Rauter.

"The clamours of the mutual accusations of capitalists and workmen, which side is more at fault in forcing the crisis. No single fact or incident can be pointed to as being the direct cause of Konovaloff's resignation. In an explanation to the journalists, he said he considered the tendencies now prevalent in the Government were not directed to the alleviation of the industrial crisis, and, as he meets with strong opposition, and cannot be responsible for the conduct of a policy opposed to his convictions, he wished, by resigning, to emphasize the seriousness of the situation.

But two events during the past week no doubt had an effect in accelerating M. Konovaloff's decision. At the Moscow Congress of War Industry Committee, M. Konovaloff made a report on the general situation, in which he drew attention to the necessity of taking decisive and extreme measures to avert the collapse of the whole of Russian industry. M. Gatchkoff also spoke of the disappointment following on the short-lived joy of the revolution. Both speeches were made in a tone very irritating to the Labour group of the Committee, who regarded them as charges against the workmen. When the Labour representatives spoke in reply, feeling ran very high, charges of inciting to counter-revolution, were made against capitalists, and uproar ensued, with the final result that the Labour group rose and left the hall in body, and refused to participate further in the conference. The second incident awaited M. Konovaloff on his return to Petrograd. During his absence the Government drew up a declaration on the industrial crisis, and the measures necessary to relieve the situation. In view of M. Konovaloff's absence, the draft was made by his assistant, M. Stepanoff, whose proposals met with the strong opposition of the Minister of Labour, M. Skoboleff. When M. Konovaloff returned, he expressed his entire approval of M. Stepanoff's draft of the declaration, and, in view of the impossibility of coming to an agreement, Konovaloff handed in his resignation.

Meanwhile, while the air is full of uncertainty, and no one can see what the morrow may bring forth, the yearning for a strong Government, whose authority will be unquestioned, grows day by day, and is expressed by all parties. But class bitterness seems too keen for any reconciliation to take place in the near future. What charges do the workmen bring against capitalists? Take the case of the Loan of Liberty. In spite of the promises of success when the loan was first issued, it has not justified expectations. Its comparative failure has forced the Government to make a new loan issue of bank notes. It could never be expected that the loan should be supported mainly by the working-classes, and it follows that the failure is due to the feeble support of the capitalists. Yet, it is the capitalists who never tire of charging the working men with lack of patriotism. As the *Newspaper of the C.W.S.D.* says:—

"The following appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of June 6, from its Petrograd correspondent:

"The following is the text of the reply of H.M. Government to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims:

"On May 3 his Majesty's Government received through the Russian Charge d'Affaires a Note from the Russian Government declaratory of their war policy.

"In the proclamation to the Russian people, enclosed in the Note, it is said that 'Free Russia does not purpose to dominate other peoples or to take from them their national patrimony, or forcibly to occupy foreign territory'.

"In this sentiment the British Government heartily concur. They did not enter upon this war as a war of conquest, and they are not continuing it for any such object.

"Their purpose at the outset was to defend the existence of their country and to enforce respect for international engagements.

"To those objects has now been added that of liberating populations oppressed by alien tyranny. They heartily rejoice, therefore, that Free Russia has announced her intention of liberating Poland, not only the Poland ruled by the old Russian autocracy, but equally that within the dominion of the German Empire.

"In this enterprise the British Government wish Russia God-speed. Beyond everything we must seek for such a settlement as will secure the happiness and contentment of the peoples and take away all legitimate causes of future war.

"The British Government heartily join their Russian Allies in their acceptance and approval of the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic message to the American Congress. These are the aims for which the British peoples are fighting. These are the principles by which their war policy is and will be guided.

"The British Government believe that, broadly speaking, the agreements which they have from time to time made with their Allies are conformable to these standards. But if the Russian Government so desire they are quite ready with their Allies to examine, and, if need be, to revise, these agreements."

"The clamours of the mutual accusations of capitalists and workmen, which side is more at fault in forcing the crisis. No single fact or incident can be pointed to as being the direct cause of Konovaloff's resignation. In an explanation to the journalists, he said he considered the tendencies now prevalent in the Government were not directed to the alleviation of the industrial crisis, and, as he meets with strong opposition, and cannot be responsible for the conduct of a policy opposed to his convictions, he wished, by resigning, to emphasize the seriousness of the situation.

But two events during the past week no doubt had an effect in accelerating M. Konovaloff's decision. At the Moscow Congress of War Industry Committee, M. Konovaloff made a report on the general situation, in which he drew attention to the necessity of taking decisive and extreme measures to avert the collapse of the whole of Russian industry. M. Gatchkoff also spoke of the disappointment following on the short-lived joy of the revolution. Both speeches were made in a tone very irritating to the Labour group of the Committee, who regarded them as charges against the workmen. When the Labour representatives spoke in reply, feeling ran very high, charges of inciting to counter-revolution, were made against capitalists, and uproar ensued, with the final result that the Labour group rose and left the hall in body, and refused to participate further in the conference. The second incident awaited M. Konovaloff on his return to Petrograd. During his absence the Government drew up a declaration on the industrial crisis, and the measures necessary to relieve the situation. In view of M. Konovaloff's absence, the draft was made by his assistant, M. Stepanoff, whose proposals met with the strong opposition of the Minister of Labour, M. Skoboleff. When M. Konovaloff returned, he expressed his entire approval of M. Stepanoff's draft of the declaration, and, in view of the impossibility of coming to an agreement, Konovaloff handed in his resignation.

Meanwhile, while the air is full of uncertainty, and no one can see what the morrow may bring forth, the yearning for a strong Government, whose authority will be unquestioned, grows day by day, and is expressed by all parties. But class bitterness seems too keen for any reconciliation to take place in the near future. What charges do the workmen bring against capitalists? Take the case of the Loan of Liberty. In spite of the promises of success when the loan was first issued, it has not justified expectations. Its comparative failure has forced the Government to make a new loan issue of bank notes. It could never be expected that the loan should be supported mainly by the working-classes, and it follows that the failure is due to the feeble support of the capitalists. Yet, it is the capitalists who never tire of charging the working men with lack of patriotism. As the *Newspaper of the C.W.S.D.* says:—

"The following appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of June 6, from its Petrograd correspondent:

"The following is the text of the reply of H.M. Government to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims:

"On May 3 his Majesty's Government received through the Russian Charge d'Affaires a Note from the Russian Government declaratory of their war policy.

"In the proclamation to the Russian people, enclosed in the Note, it is said that 'Free Russia does not purpose to dominate other peoples or to take from them their national patrimony, or forcibly to occupy foreign territory'.

"In this sentiment the British Government heartily concur. They did not enter upon this war as a war of conquest, and they are not continuing it for any such object.

"Their purpose at the outset was to defend the existence of their country and to enforce respect for international engagements.

"To those objects has now been added that of liberating populations oppressed by alien tyranny. They heartily rejoice, therefore, that Free Russia has announced her intention of liberating Poland, not only the Poland ruled by the old Russian autocracy, but equally that within the dominion of the German Empire.

"In this enterprise the British Government wish Russia God-speed. Beyond everything we must seek for such a settlement as will secure the happiness and contentment of the peoples and take away all legitimate causes of future war.

"The British Government heartily join their Russian Allies in their acceptance and approval of the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic message to the American Congress. These are the aims for which the British peoples are fighting. These are the principles by which their war policy is and will be guided.

"The British Government believe that, broadly speaking, the agreements which they have from time to time made with their Allies are conformable to these standards. But if the Russian Government so desire they are quite ready with their Allies to examine, and, if need be, to revise, these agreements."

"The clamours of the mutual accusations of capitalists and workmen, which side is more at fault in forcing the crisis. No single fact or incident can be pointed to as being the direct cause of Konovaloff's resignation. In an explanation to the journalists, he said he considered the tendencies now prevalent in the Government were not directed to the alleviation of the industrial crisis, and, as he meets with strong opposition, and cannot be responsible for the conduct of a policy opposed to his convictions, he wished, by resigning, to emphasize the seriousness of the situation.

But two events during the past week no doubt had an effect in accelerating M. Konovaloff's decision. At the Moscow Congress of War Industry Committee, M. Konovaloff made a report on the general situation, in which he drew attention to the necessity of taking decisive and extreme measures to avert the collapse of the whole of Russian industry. M. Gatchkoff also spoke of the disappointment following on the short-lived joy of the revolution. Both speeches were made in a tone very irritating to the Labour group of the Committee, who regarded them as charges against the workmen. When the Labour representatives spoke in reply, feeling ran very high, charges of inciting to counter-revolution, were made against capitalists, and uproar ensued, with the final result that the Labour group rose and left the hall in body, and refused to participate further in the conference. The second incident awaited M. Konovaloff on his return to Petrograd. During his absence the Government drew up a declaration on the industrial crisis, and the measures necessary to relieve the situation. In view of M. Konovaloff's absence, the draft was made by his assistant, M. Stepanoff, whose proposals met with the strong opposition of the Minister of Labour, M. Skoboleff. When M. Konovaloff returned, he expressed his entire approval of M. Stepanoff's draft of the declaration, and, in view of the impossibility of coming to an agreement, Konovaloff handed in his resignation.

Meanwhile, while the air is full of uncertainty, and no one can see what the morrow may bring forth, the yearning for a strong Government, whose authority will be unquestioned, grows day by day, and is expressed by all parties. But class bitterness seems too keen for any reconciliation to take place in the near future. What charges do the workmen bring against capitalists? Take the case of the Loan of Liberty. In spite of the promises of success when the loan was first issued, it has not justified expectations. Its comparative failure has forced the Government to make a new loan issue of bank notes. It could never be expected that the loan should be supported mainly by the working-classes, and it follows that the failure is due to the feeble support of the capitalists. Yet, it is the capitalists who never tire of charging the working men with lack of patriotism. As the *Newspaper of the C.W.S.D.* says:—

"The following appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of June 6, from its Petrograd correspondent:

"The following is the text of the reply of H.M. Government to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims:

"On May 3 his Majesty's Government received through the Russian Charge d'Affaires a Note from the Russian Government declaratory of their war policy.

"In the proclamation to the Russian people, enclosed in the Note, it is said that 'Free Russia does not purpose to dominate other peoples or to take from them their national patrimony, or forcibly to occupy foreign territory'.

"In this sentiment the British Government heartily concur. They did not enter upon this war as a war of conquest, and they are not continuing it for any such object.

"Their purpose at the outset was to defend the existence of their country and to enforce respect for international engagements.

"To those objects has now been added that of liberating populations oppressed by alien tyranny. They heartily rejoice, therefore, that Free Russia has announced her intention of liberating Poland, not only the Poland ruled by the old Russian autocracy, but equally that within the dominion of the German Empire.

"In this enterprise the British Government wish Russia God-speed. Beyond everything we must seek for such a settlement as will secure the happiness and contentment of the peoples and take away all legitimate causes of future war.

"The British Government heartily join their Russian Allies in their acceptance and approval of the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic message to the American Congress. These are the aims for which the British peoples are fighting. These are the principles by which their war policy is and will be guided.

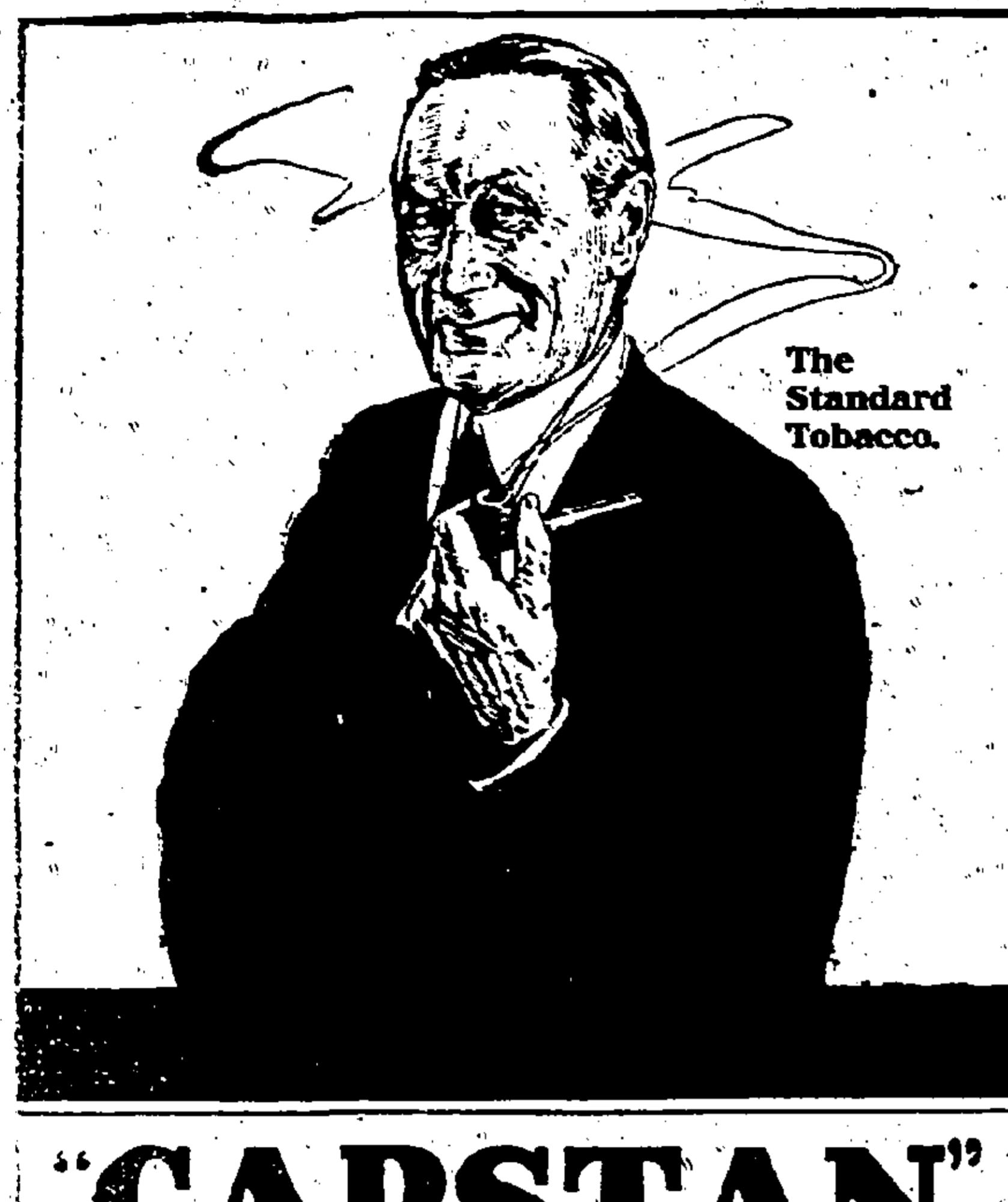
"The British Government believe that, broadly speaking, the agreements which they have from time to time made with their Allies are conformable to these standards. But if the Russian Government so desire they are quite ready with their Allies to examine, and, if need be, to revise, these agreements."

"The clamours of the mutual accusations of capitalists and workmen, which side is more at fault in forcing the crisis. No single fact or incident can be pointed to as being the direct cause of Konovaloff's resignation. In an explanation to the journalists, he said he considered the tendencies now prevalent in the Government were not directed to the alleviation of the industrial crisis, and, as he meets with strong opposition, and cannot be responsible for the conduct of a policy opposed to his convictions, he wished, by resigning, to emphasize the seriousness of the situation.

But two events during the past week no doubt had an effect in accelerating M. Konovaloff's decision. At the Moscow Congress of War Industry Committee, M. Konovaloff made a report on the general situation, in which he drew attention to the necessity of taking decisive and extreme measures to avert the collapse of the whole of Russian industry. M. Gatchkoff also spoke of the disappointment following on the short-lived joy of the revolution. Both speeches were made in a tone very irritating to the Labour group of the Committee, who regarded them as charges against the workmen. When the Labour representatives spoke in reply, feeling ran very high, charges of inciting to counter-revolution, were made against capitalists, and uproar ensued, with the final result that the Labour group rose and left the hall in body, and refused to participate further in the conference. The second incident awaited M. Konovaloff on his return to Petrograd. During his absence the Government drew up a declaration on the industrial crisis, and the measures necessary to relieve the situation. In view of M. Konovaloff's absence, the draft was made by his assistant, M. Stepanoff, whose proposals met with the strong opposition of the Minister of Labour, M. Skoboleff. When M. Konovaloff returned, he expressed his entire approval of M. Stepanoff's draft of the declaration, and, in view of the impossibility of coming to an agreement, Konovaloff handed in his resignation.

Meanwhile, while the air is full of uncertainty, and no one can see what the morrow may bring forth, the yearning for a strong Government, whose authority will be unquestioned, grows day by day, and is expressed by all parties. But class bitterness seems too keen for any reconciliation to take place in the near future. What charges do the workmen bring against capitalists? Take the case of the Loan of Liberty. In spite of the promises of success when the loan was first issued, it has not justified expectations. Its comparative failure has forced the Government to make a new loan issue of bank notes. It could never be expected that the loan should be supported mainly by the working-classes, and it follows that

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.


CAPSTAN
 For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.

From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Muhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON

FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-

HOLD PROPERTY situated and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 663 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situated thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,

DEACON & HARSTON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central.

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebsen & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (N.G.O.) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyskolt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Offices as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder 7 Seater, GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL. We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE," \$5.40 per case ex-store.
"COMET," \$5.20 per case ex-store.

CHING CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN,
14 Des Voeux Road, West.

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseur.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS'
RESIDENCES IF
PREFERRED,
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.

ASAHI BEER
GRAND PRIZE
WINNING BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED
FOR EXPORT

ASAHI BEER
BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED
TOKYO, JAPAN

ASAHI BEER
B